Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1824. [NO. 348.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN farmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-eas side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river and on the south-west side of Holly Shel ter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden.) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not in ferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxu riantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the pro duction of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good hus bandry, for itis uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnish ing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilming ton, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by H lly shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land com bining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies than this does; or, indeed with any other country, or market, where lumber of every descrip tion, and naval stores, may be articles of necess ty.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expense of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of which *have made good plank and scantling, from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decli e shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county and to the Honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and to the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffer ed for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable pro mise of giving an immense fortune to the purchas r or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

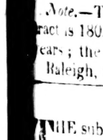
☞ And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail. JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

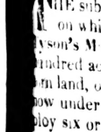
Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, ne r Lyon's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.



The improvements consist of a handsome Young Apple Orchard, of choice, late fruit,



A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge fo themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.—27 f.

ENTERTAINMENT,
By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1823.—19*

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, of Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.

CHARLES J. LIDE.

Marlboro' District, S. C. April 8, 1823 } 10tf

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments. $3 50
Reading and Writing, 5
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, 6
Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.
Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Lainey, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, $6
French, 6
Classical deparment, under Mr. James J. Sanford.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, 6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM HAMILTON.

☞ For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1y.1

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly be cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, hernia, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true *robant-syphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafeteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr Laland's *Blenorrœia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is direct in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Cancho, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.—25 f

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions

November 20, 1823.—25*

David Anderson, Jr.

MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the stock of A. Sweetland, and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-Tables, Head-Stones,

and any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best free stone and of the country stone The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

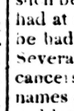
Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in that state, and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing to as their value. THOMAS STRODE

October 29 1823.—*2y

To Rent,



A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements there on, near the half way bridge to Campbellton.

A smalldwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr. Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars

One vacant lot near Mr. Sutherland's dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to

HENRY W. AYRE,
Agent for the owners

Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823.—11*

GOSHEN CHEESE.

20 CASKS prime Goshen Cheese, just landed from Steam Boat, and will be sold low, for cash, by the subscribers, Person street, a few doors below the market. WILLIAMS & FENN.

January 15, 1824.—3t35.

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N.B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
30 do. St. Domingo do.
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
29 kegs cut Nails
10 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins
20 ditto bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.

December 24, 1823.—30tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillian's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Fayetteville, Dec. 4, 1823. *29

NEW GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS.

(At the old stand of Porter & Lewis first door west of Cape-Fear Bank.)

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which are offered for sale on such terms as cannot fail of giving the most perfect satisfaction.—*ALSO,*

1500 doz. of shell and imitation Combs
150 do. fine Ivory do
100 do. dressing and pocket do
15 cases of Leghorn and straw Bonnets
60 nests of Bandboxes
100 boxes Shaving Soap:

With a variety of articles wanted by country dealers, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, October 30.——22*

H. G. Nelson & Co.

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock ninety packages BOOTS AND SHOES, of which the following are a part, viz.

100 pair Boots, first quality
50 do do second do
200 do do sewed Shoetees, first quality
300 do do do second do
450 do pegged do
500 do copper nailed do
300 do sewed Shoes, first quality
500 do do do second quality
400 do pegged do
400 lined and bound Shoes
200 do bound do
500 do coarse Brogans, sewed and pegged
600 do do Shoes do do
1000 do Boys' and Children's Bootees and Shoes
100 do Ladies' Morocco Boots
300 do do do walking Shoes, 1st quality
250 do do do do second quality
500 do Morocco heel'd Pumps
600 do do half heel'd do
1000 do do spring heel'd do
700 do do Misses' and Children's Bootees and Shoes

ALSO,

65 reams Writing Paper
24 doz Morocco Hats
8 cases Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

Any of the above Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on costs, for cash.

November 20.——25*

AMOS KIMBALL

HAS just received per Steam Boat, and offers for sale, at his store north-east corner of Market-square,

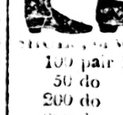
500 pair coarse boots
500 do do shoes
300 do women's leather shoes
200 do boys' coarse shoes and boots
200 do ladies' morocco walking shoes
400 do Roan shoes
200 do seal-skin walking shoes
100 boxes segars
5 doz. wire sieves
5 do morocco skins
24 do hair combs
6 do shoe blacking,

which, together with his former stock, makes a complete assortment. Country dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Dec. 17, 1823.—2 Sept f

MORE NEW

Boots and Shoes.



THE subscriber has recently received from New-York, a choice selection of BOOTS and SHOES. He also continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, in the most fashionable style, and of the best quality. The above will be sold at the lowest price. BM. BEACH.

WANTED,

A LAD, from the country, about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

December 25, 1823.—30*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single, a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Blank Deeds, for sale at this Office.

AUCTION SALES.

On Thursday, the 5th February next,

WILL be sold, at Public Auction, in front of the subscribers' store, three elegant and well made GIGS, and one SULKEY.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 20.—3t36.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the plantation on which he lives, about nine miles from Fayetteville, containing 105 acres. It lies on the stage road, to Carborough and Raleigh, and is very conveniently situated for a public house; the subscriber, indeed, has been in the habit of entertaining travellers for many years. There is a fine bearing Apple and Peach Orchard on the plantation, and an excellent spring of water, not inferior to any in the state.

Also, a tract of *Swamp Land*, containing between 5 and 600 acres, and adjoining the lands of the late Alexander McAllister, and Robert Campbell. This land is equal to any in Cumberland county, both as to richness and fertility, and is well calculated for cotton, corn, or rice. Any person wishing to become possessed of a good and valuable farm, will do well to call and examine, as he can hardly have a better opportunity of making a desirable purchase. The title is indisputable.

The terms of sale, for a greater part of the purchase money, will be very liberal. Application can be made to the subscriber, on the premises.

LEWIS JONES.

Cumberland Co. N. C. Nov. 19, 1823.—25tf

THE above property will be sold at Public Auction, at the State House, on Tuesday, the 17th day of February, 1824. Terms of sale, one third Cash; one third at six months, and the balance at twelve, for approved security. WILLKINGS & CO.

January 20.—4t37.

Attention to this.

ALL those who have open accounts or notes due me, up to the 1st January, 1824, and do not come forward and pay them at once, will find them placed in the hands of an officer for collection. As I am determined to force settlements, without reserve, this notice may be taken as positive, without further application on my part. JOHN M. DOBBIN.

WHO HAS NOW ON HAND,

Forty bags Coffee
Twenty hhds. Molasses
Seven hhds. Sugar
Three thousand bushels Liverpool Salt
A quantity of Alum do.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Swedes Iron, Castings, Nails, &c. &c.

HIS USUAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Cutlery.

Also, 60 STILLS, from 35 to 100 gallons each, which will be sold for good paper, or produce.

☞ Cash or merchandize paid for Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat or Flour.

January 6, 1824.—6t37.

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824.—3*

For Sale,
The Warehouse and Lot,

FORMERLY occupied by Alvan Wilcox, situated near Hay-street, and convenient to business—This property will be sold cheap, for cash, or a short credit.

Further Notice.

All persons indebted to Alvan Wilcox late of Fayetteville, by note or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, (who is fully authorised to receive the same,) or their accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN S. STINEMETZ.

January 6, 1824.—32*

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Stockholders in the Cape Fear Navigation Company are requested to attend a general meeting, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the fourth Monday in February next, for the purpose of acceding to or rejecting the terms upon which the state proposes to increase her interest in said Company, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, passed at its last session. As general an attendance of the Stockholders, either in person or by proxy, as possible, is earnestly requested.

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*

January 21. 1824.—4t37.

BAKE-HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOTEL.

WHERE fresh Bread may be had every day in the week, except Monday morning. Also, Crackers, which for neatness and richness, cannot be excelled in New-York, nor any other place. They can be had at the New York prices. Rusks, Cakes. &c

A. F. BOWELL

January 7. 1824.—32—3teow3t.

Garden Seeds,

Just received and for sale, by

6t37 J. PEABODY.

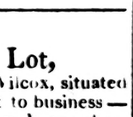
Weeding Hoes.

24 casks Weeding Hoes, just received per General Brock, from Liverpool; for sale, by

4t37. DAVID B CRANE & CO.

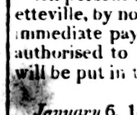
Wanted immediately.

A fair price in Cash, will be given for twelve yoke of young Oxen. Constant employment and liberal wages will also be given to six or eight expert Hewers. C. & P. MALLETT.



January 22.—3t36.

For Sale,



THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay-street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers.—Apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 12.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3¼ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline,
Domestic Caroline, } PLAIDS.
And Tartan,
Cashmere,
Merino, Printed, } SHAWLS AND HDFS.
and Cassimere
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped } SILKS.
Do do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor } GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Buckskin,
York Tan,
and Silk
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestics.
Do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, } MUSLINS.
Mull and Book
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira,
Teneriffe, and } WINES.
Vin de Grave,
Cognac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

REMOVAL.

MRS. M. SHACKELFORD respectfully informs her customers, and the public generally, that she has taken that well known stand north-east corner of the market square, and has opened a new and general assortment of

MILLINERY,

Just received from N. York by the latest arrivals, consisting of

Bolivar, Leghorn Gipsies, the latest and most approved patterns
Straw Gipsies; do. Bonnets
Ladies' and Children's Chinchilla Hats
Children's Beaver do.
Artificial Flowers and false Curls
Thread Laces—Ribbands
Fancy Work Boxes
Pelisse Trimmings
Silk Velvets and Plushes.

SHE KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A SUPPLY OF

Plush, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Caps and Turbans,

Of the newest fashions; all of which will be sold as cheap as can be had in the place.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Hats bleached, pressed, and altered in the neatest manner.

Fayetteville, January 14. 1824.—2wis-eoptf

Dancing School.

MR. LAFANTE respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and its vicinity, that his school will commence on Wednesday, the 28th inst. and continue, until the quarter be out, every Wednesday and Saturday.

He will also attend, in town, young Ladies wishing to take private lessons.

His terms of tuition may be known by applying at the Academy, or at his room, Mansion Hotel.

January 21.—3t36.

Goshen Cheese.

10 Casks just received by Steam Boat, of a superior quality, which will be sold low, to close the consignment. E. E. LEWIS,
3t37 *First door west of Cape-Fear Bank.*

Notice.

AT the last Court of Probate, held this day, for the County of Cumberland, the subscriber, residing in the county of Chatham, has obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of James M'Leran, deceased, of the county of Cumberland and town of Fayetteville; and he gives notice to all persons having any demands against the Estate of the said James M'Leran, to present them for payment, either to himself or to his agent, Hugh MacLaurin, of Fayetteville, within the time required by an act of Assembly in such case made and provided, otherwise they will be barred of recovery. All those indebted to said estate, either by note or accounts, are requested to come forward immediately and make payment to the subscriber or his agent.

THOMAS FARISH, *Administrator.*

Fayetteville, January 9, 1824

FURTHER NOTICE.

Will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of James M'Leran, deceased, in the town of Fayetteville, on the 2nd day of February next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, all the personal and perishable Estate of said deceased, consisting in part, of the following articles, viz: Seven likely Negroes; One Wagon and Gear; Two likely Horses; Gig and Sulkey, with Harness; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Stock of Cattle, Farming Utensils; Corn, Fodder, Hay, &c. &c. &c.

Notes at six months, with approved security, will be required. THOMAS FARISH, *Adm'r.*

THE PRESIDENCY.

FROM THE RHODE ISLAND AMERICAN.

The National Intelligencer of December 23, contains an elaborate comment upon a passage quoted from the American of December 9, touching the character and pretensions of Mr. Crawford: but, unless we would take assertion for proof, it neither affords a satisfactory answer to any of the queries proposed, nor so good an illustration, as might be, of the following-"*Is elevation always the reward of talents and virtues, unsupported by adventitious and other circumstances, of the influence of which in deciding the destinies of political men, we are daily presented with the most mortifying examples.*" It is, however, a very good gloss—plausible and imposing—and as full and consistent, perhaps, "as a rapid pen and an indifferent memory would allow:" but, those who write for the *stage* should pay some regard to the *unities*, and biographers, of all men, *should have good memories*. For proofs of his being one of the warmest and firmest supporters of the war—and of "his zeal and enthusiasm in the cause of his country," the Intelligencer can refer, "not to the halls of Congress," but to "incidents unfit for a newspaper, in the private walks of life, where enthusiasm has greater play than in *grave* legislative Assemblies." Who but those who had access to his *private walks* could say this? and yet soon after, when it suits the occasion—when *unable* to account for his sudden reappearance from France, at the close of the war, "they never have, forsooth, enjoyed the advantage of intimacy with Mr. C.—Their knowledge of him is chiefly confined to his *public* course, and they cannot say what were his views in resigning his foreign mission."

Now to say nothing of the entire omission of an early part of Mr. C's political history—of his first emergence from the barbarism of backwoods Georgia politics—when in '98 he sent in his memorable adhesion to the administration of Mr. Adams: his biographer remembers to forget an important passage in the life of this hero—that he was the *mouth-piece* of Mr. Gallatin and his project for renewing the charter of the old United States Bank. And yet, this was probably one of those "adventitious circumstances," which, more than any other, may have influenced the destiny of Mr. C.—an incident, which, by securing the favor of Mr. G. may account for his being "offered the situation of Secretary of War"—and the subsequent mission to France; (although it does not, we confess, explain why he modestly declined the former, from his "want of acquaintance with military affairs," while he accepted the latter without knowing a word of the language of the country to which he was bound.) This also may throw some light upon "his views in resigning his foreign mission," and his subsequent intrigues for the Presidency in 1816.

That he has been allowed to hold a place in the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe, during his administration, proves something, to be sure—it may be the magnanimity of Mr. Monroe—or (as Charles Fox said to some of his hangers-on during his last short administration) it may be that a President of the United States, if he would sleep at all, must sometimes consent "*to sleep three in a bed.*" George III. in the plenitude of his power, had more than once a minister forced upon him—we quote precedents only, we do not pretend to know the secrets of the Cabinet—it may be, after all, the irresistible merits of Mr. C. What these are, the people are in a fair way to know, without our assistance—the public journals abounding with materials for a history of Mr. C.

Let us examine a little more minutely this "plain unvarnished account of the life and character" of Mr. Crawford. The Intelligencer confirms our statement that he has been long before the public in stations suited to the exhibition of various powers; but it furnishes no satisfactory proof of his title "to the illustrious honor now claimed for him at the hands of his countrymen." He is said to have been an active, upright, independent, and esteemed member of the United States' Senate: we have never denied the fact—but are these qualities imputed to Mr. C., sufficient of themselves, to establish his claim to the Presidency? Of the eloquence and wisdom he is said to have displayed, while a member of that body, the country, we believe, had heard little, till the Intelligencer condescended to celebrate them. Among the proofs of his "senatorial wisdom," the Intelligencer, however, forgets to inform that he opposed the creation of a navy, pronouncing it "worse than ridiculous to think of defending our commerce by a navy."

The Intelligencer asserts Mr. C.'s election as President *pro tem.* of the Senate to have been "a tribute to unquestioned merit." Admitting the fact, does it establish his pretensions to the Presidency? Is not this honor often withheld from pre-eminent talents and virtues, which do not happen to be associated with the peculiar rather than uncommon powers required in a presiding officer?

Mr. Crawford was appointed Minister to France at an eventful period, and remained at his post, in inglorious security, till after the war was over. We are not informed on what occasion he discovered "diplomatic learning or skill." His eulogists are not always fond of specification, and it suits their purpose, in the present instance, to deal only in sophistical generalities. Do the public records of American diplomacy furnish a solitary communication from Mr. C. to vindicate his pretensions to the Presidency?

As Secretary of War, after his return from Europe, the editors of the Intelligencer say they "have never heard any thing but was to his credit." It surely, however, does become Mr. Crawford's friends to rank his administration of that department among his pretensions, while they are engaged in a systematic attempt to derogate from the claims of Mr. Calhoun, who has effected a complete regeneration in that peccant branch of the public service.

As the head of the Treasury Department, Mr. Crawford, the editors of the Intelligencer contend, has had few opportunities of signalizing himself. His light, they would have us believe, has been hid under a bushel. If the administration of that department in time of peace "is necessarily almost entirely barren of incident and attraction, presenting a dry routine of duties," &c. his appointment by Mr. Monroe argues no extraordinary confidence in his "financial abilities."

We have no disposition to detract from the just pretensions of Mr. Crawford. He is qualified, we doubt not, by natural gift, and by long experience, to execute with fidelity and advantage to his country many important public trusts; but in the discharge of the high duties to which he has been called, he has failed to exhibit proofs of those various and commanding powers of intellect, for which three at least of his competitors are distinguished, and without which his pretensions to the Presidency must be regarded as subordinate, if not entirely unfounded.

CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29.—The Committee on Roads and Canals reported the bill from the House of Representatives authorizing the opening and laying out a road in the Territory of Florida, without amendment.

The following bill was read the third time and passed:

"For the relief of Hanson Kelly."

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Senate took up, in Committee of the whole, Mr. LANMAN in the chair, the resolution submitted by the Select Committee, proposing the following amendment to the Constitution—"that no person having been twice elected to the office of President, shall again be eligible to that office."

Mr. *Dickerson*, of New Jersey, rose, and observed, that having, at the last session, introduced a similar resolution, he felt it his province to submit his views in exposition of the reasons which induced him to offer it. He remarked that there was no subject before the Convention which formed the Constitution, which was a subject of more discussion than the limit which should be fixed to the re-election of persons to the Presidency—that there were so many propositions offered on the subject, that the mode adopted was such as might have been expected from the various conflicting opinions which existed.

The states of Virginia, North-Carolina, and New-York, had endeavored to fix the limit at eight years, and the examples of all our Presidents of retiring to the walks of private life after the expiration of two terms, which might be considered as having the force of law, showed the importance of having the provision incorporated as a part of the Constitution. He alluded to the consular form of government which existed in Rome; and gave it as his opinion, that the liberty of the Republic was preserved, so long as it existed, by the annual election of their Consuls.

As it regarded the present feeling throughout the country, he believed it decidedly favourable to the adoption of the amendment.

Public opinion had sanctioned the conduct of Washington and Jefferson, and yet, should a young, ambitious aspirant for the Presidency, who knew how to wield the patronage of the Executive to improper purposes, be elected to the Presidency, whose second term would expire while he was in the prime of his intellectual powers, Mr. D. feared the temptations would be strong to induce him to make efforts to retain his seat in the Executive chair. Mr. D. thought the period was remote when such an event would occur; but the possibility of the contingency ought to put the country on its guard, and establish a period beyond which no one could pass.

Mr. *Holmes*, of Me. delivered his sentiments in favor of the principle, and described, in strong language, the dangers which might result from allowing the constitution to stand without some limit, particularly when ambitious military or civil leaders were in the possession of the executive powers—which powers they were unwilling to part with.

Mr. *Barbour*, after some prefatory remarks upon the views of the framers of the constitution, offered the following amendment: *That no person shall be elected three times successively as President of the U. States.*

Mr. *Dickerson* stated his object in offering the resolution was not simply to break the continuity of the office, but it was to provide that no man should serve more than eight years.

Some further discussion took place between Messrs. Barbour, Dickerson and Holmes; after which Mr. *Macon* rose to express his sentiments upon the question—He said it was an old maxim and a good one, "that example was better than precept"—an illustrious example had been set by the venerable men who had at different times filled the Presidential Chair, of retiring to private life at the expiration of eight years, though two of them had been strongly solicited to take it again. He knew it was common to all men to feel a high regard for those who have rendered great services to the country; and he believed that those who performed important services had in their hearts a love of country.—He proceeded to remark upon the gratitude which was felt for men who had done good to their country, and said it was as natural to have these feelings upon a small scale as upon a great one—that it was natural for a man, whose woods, when on fire, should be extinguished by any person, to feel gratitude for that person; and it was equally so upon a larger scale, toward those who had benefitted their country.

He considered it a great wonder that the Constitution was so well made—the framers of it had every thing to begin, every thing to perform—with regard to the amendment proposed by the committee, he rather preferred it to that offered by the gentleman from Virginia—He did not think there was much probability of a man, who had served two terms, ever being replaced in the Executive chair—but he would give his vote for the original amendment.

The question was then taken upon Mr. Barbour's amendment, and it was lost.

The question then recurred upon the amendment offered by the Select Committee, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The resolution was then reported to the Senate, and ordered to a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. *Webster*, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, that the publishers of newspapers, and other periodical journals, may be allowed, in transmitting such newspapers, or journals by mail, to accompany them with bills or memorandums of accounts, on such conditions, and for such additional rates of postage as may be thought proper.

MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

The resolution relative to the Marquis De La Fayette was read, as amended by the Senate, and the amendment was concurred in.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The barque Leopard, Crafts, has arrived at Newport from Buenos Ayres. The editors of the N. Y. Gazette are indebted to a mercantile friend for the following highly interesting extracts of letters from that place, dated the 4th of November.

The last news from Peru, received two days since, is very favorable to the cause of the Patriots. Our dates from Lima are to the 16th October. Bolivar arrived there on the 1st.—He was received with great joy and constituted Chief of the Republic, with unlimited powers. An expedition of 2900 men sailed from Chili on the 4th instant to assist Peru.—Gen. St. Cruz had obtained a considerable victory over the Spanish Gen. Valdez, near the Desaguardo. General St. Cruz was at Arequipa with a force, it is said, of 9000 men.—La Serna the Viceroy had evacuated Casco in order to form a junction with Canterac. In short, the affairs of the Patriots had taken a very favorable turn, and there appears to be little doubt but they will soon get rid of the old Spaniards. As soon as this takes place a great trade will be opened at Buenos Ayres. Flour has been sold at Lima as low as $6 per barrel, on board; it has got up however to $17. The convention made here with the Spanish deputies for a general armistice has not been ratified in Peru, as might be expected from the prosperous state of the American cause.

"The Indians have been very troublesome of late here. They have made incursions in the Province in various directions, driving off the cattle, making prisoners of the women, and butchering all the men they can get hold of. The small bodies of troops stationed on the frontiers, have been attacked and defeated several times by them, which has rendered them more bold than formerly.—Crowds of people from different parts of the country have flocked to the city for protection. The Indians are led on, it is said, by some persons from here, disaffected to the government. They have indeed become so formidable as to create a great deal of alarm among all those who have any property in the country. The government are taking energetic measures to clear the Province of its barbarous invaders, and will no doubt succeed, but not before very serious losses are experienced The Indians have the most deadly hatred to all white men, and never spare them when taken prisoners. The principal cause of their late successes is the great extension of the frontiers made last year by the government.

"For the last month there has been very serious apprehensions in town of a revolution.—The late invasions of the Indians have had a tendency to increase the clamor against the government. The 6 per cent. stocks which were at 45 per cent. have fallen to 40—and even this price is nominal, no one wishing to purchase during the present unsettled time. It is most probable, that a change in government will take place at the next election (in the month of March next) if not before by violence; in either case it will certainly prove for the worse, and probably involve the place once more in anarchy.

A letter received in Philadelphia from Buenos Ayres, under date November 5, quotes flour at $34 per barrel.

"Flour is selling for 28 to 30 dollars or more. The last which came in (on the 25th ult.) was a small parcel per the brig South Carolina, which was sold at 20 dollars and six cents per barrel; but in consequence of no arrivals since, it has improved, and we think will keep up. The last quotation from Lima was 54 dollars per barrel, and in demand.

From the Journals received by the last arrivals from Europe.

General D'Alembert of the French army died suddenly in November, and it was reported in London, Nov. 29, that General Bourke was also dead. These deaths, and many others of the French officers, had occasioned suspicions that unfair means were used to rid the country of those persons.

It is expected that Parliament will reduce the duty on rum to 7 shillings the gallon, and that on wine to 4 shillings and sixpence the gallon.—John Bull pleases himself with the idea of getting good Burgundy and Claret as cheap as Teneriffe and Port.

Fears were entertained at Lloyd's, that a vessel going from London for St. Petersburg, with £120,000 in specie, had been lost. The whole was the property of Mr. Rothschild, and only £50,000 insured.

The Paris *Constitutionel* gives the following melancholy picture of Spain.

"The revocation of the edict of Nantz robbed France of several hundred thousand of its inhabitants, but still there remained a fertile soil, other internal riches, and a fund of industry which could never be expatriated. But Spain, which at the present time does not contain half the population which France had 140 years ago, has sent out three or four times as many exiles, fugitives, prisoners, and suspected persons, as the whole number of the victims of the edict of Louis XIV. against the Protestants. The soil of Spain is productive, but all those who might cultivate it are obliged to fly from their country, and carry with them the industry which might enrich the Peninsula, the wealth which might raise its credit, and the knowledge and the talents which might, in the course of time, repair the innumerable wrongs it has suffered for thirty years."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 5, 1824

The following is a copy of the act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, altering the times of holding the courts in the 5th Judicial Circuit. It was handed to us by Mr. Ashe, to whom it was transmitted, on request, by Messrs. Gales & Son.

An Act to regulate the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in the fifth Judicial Circuit.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the times for holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in the fifth Judicial Circuit, shall be as follows, to wit: of Moore county, on the last Monday in February, and on the first Monday of September; Montgomery, on the first Monday of March, and on the second Monday of September; Anson, on the second Monday of March, and on the third Monday of September; Richmond, on the third Monday of March, and the fourth Monday of September; Robeson, on the fourth Monday of March, and on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September; Bladen, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, and on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September; Columbus, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, and on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September; Brunswick, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March, and on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September; New-Hanover, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September; Sampson, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, and on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September; Cumberland, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, and on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, in each and every year hereafter.

And be it further enacted, that the term of Cumberland Superior Court of Law and Equity shall continue for two weeks successively, whenever the business of said Court requires it; and in case the said Court shall sit longer than one week, the said Judge and Solicitor shall receive pay as for two Courts.

And be it further enacted, that all Sheriffs, Clerks, and other officers, shall make their process returnable pursuant to this act, from and after the passage thereof, and that all process now in the hands of Sheriffs or other officers, may be returned pursuant to this act, and have the same effect, as if the said process had been so directed to be returnable.

A. MOORE, *S. H. C.*
B. YANCEY, *S. S.*

A true copy, JO. GALES.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR:

A writer in the Raleigh Register of the 9th inst. under the signature of "Cassius," is either extremely ignorant of what he attempts to write about, or, which is more probable, he is capable of asserting, with bare-faced effrontery, what he knows to be erroneous and untrue. Judging from the signs and flesh-marks about the piece itself, it is not difficult to conjecture its origin. It comes from the mint at Washington, and fully reveals the writer, by its resemblance to a long, dull, prosing speech delivered in Congress, some two or three winters since, on the proposition to reduce the army. This second edition of the aforesaid speech, abounds with empty assertions, and ridiculous charges against Mr. Calhoun. I will briefly consider a few of them.

The *first* charge against Mr. Calhoun, by this writer, is not very striking for its novelty; it has before been brought forward, to wit,—"the extreme youth" of Mr. Calhoun. "This young gentleman," this "youthful candidate," are the terms expressive of the great st crime the Radicals have yet been able to bring against Mr. Calhoun. "Cassius" must indeed have a most wretched opinion of the understanding of the people of North-Carolina, when he expects to gull them with such crude nonsense: when, indeed, in the next column, he himself tells us, that this *youth* "was a distinguished orator in the House of Representatives for five or six years;" and, "that had he remained in Congress, he would have *continued* to render important services to the country;" that he has "acknowledged talents," &c. So that according to his own showing, "Cassius" has discovered that this is no ordinary *youth:*

"His years but young, but his experience old;
His head unmellowed, but his judgment ripe."

The fact is, the Radical writers have involved themselves in an awkward perplexity. For one while, they did not pretend deny his great talents, and high qualifications; but they laboured to keep him down by holding out the idea, that he was a *candidate*. They now find this artifice no longer take. The rapid rise of Mr. Calhoun, in every part of the country, shows that of all the candidates, his prospects are brightest, and that he will certainly be elected President, unless they can dupe the people in some other way: hence, the cry of "too young," and "he wants experience." Now, whether *youth* is a crime, or what John C. Calhoun is a *youth*, at 42 years of age, let the honest and candid reader answer. As to his "want of experience," which of the candidates has had more? Some of them, it is admitted, have been longer in public life, but neither of them has had more real experience. The man who stood at the head of the Republican Party for six or seven years in Congress during one of the most trying periods of our history, and who, for the past seven years, has managed with so much ability the great disbursing department of the government, cannot be deficient in experience. The radicals may assert it—Mr. Calhoun's public acts refute it.

The *second* charge brought forward by this writer, is not an overt act of treason, but a crime in contemplation. He says, "One, perhaps the nearest (object) to the Secretary's heart, is to crush what remains of the old democratic party in Congress, under the pretence of extirpating radicalism." If, by "the remains of the old democratic party" is meant the Republicans and the friends of the administration, then nothing is more unfounded than the suspicions of this writer, and his proofs are demanded: but if he means that illiberal and disorganizing faction in Congress, which has attempted at the prostration of the navy, the army, fortifications, and every other branch of the system of national defence, then he is right, and this is one reason why the Republicans of North-Carolina are his zealous supporters. Mr. Calhoun has all his life been a Republican of the genuine stamp. When in Congress, thirteen years ago, he stood at the head of the party there: he did more to sustain the war, declared by the republicans, than any other man in Congress at the time; during the whole of that contest, he was foremost in devising the ways and means to carry it on. While some who *called* themselves republicans were backing out of the administration, seeking foreign missions, where they would be out of danger, and responsibility; while others began to despond, and even go over to the side of our opponents, John C. Calhoun was constantly at his post, contending against the federalists, and cheering up the sinking spirits of the nation. He literally

"Stood by his country's glory fast,
And nail'd his colors to the mast."

After the war was brought to a close, we find him foremost in fixing the peace-establishments of the country, and in devising measures to repair the injuries of the war. These are not empty assertions; they are facts, which may be seen by referring to the journals of Congress, to the newspapers of the day, and, among these, to the columns of the Raleigh Register, now so active in calumniating Mr. Calhoun. While Mr. Calhoun was thus serving his country, what were the achievements of "Cassius," or even of his favorite, Mr. Crawford? The one was enjoying his salary of $6000, out of danger, in the grand city of Paris, and the other, if the marks of "Cassius" indicate him, was sporting "the Bat in the fable"—sometimes claiming fellowship with the fowls of the air, and sometimes with the beasts of the earth: but the danger is now gone by, and he can come forth a patriotic republican—in name.

Mr. Calhoun is a republican, not merely in name, but likewise in principle. It is true, he has never been a violent party-man; he was always too much of a patriot, to give up his country for party. It cannot be said of him, that

"——————He narrowed his mind,
And to party gave up, what was meant for mankind."

Hence it is, that he is called the *National Candidate*, or, the *People's Candidate*. Nevertheless, he did more to sustain the Republican Party than any other single individual in the nation; but in doing so, he was at the same time promoting the interest and glory of the country; and, had the Republican Party become a faction, and sought its own aggrandizement, instead of that of the nation, Mr. Calhoun would have stuck to his country, and let faction shift for itself. Although the federalists in Congress felt that Mr. Calhoun was the giant enemy against their party, yet so *national* was his course, that they could not withhold the expression of their admiration. Mr. Gouvesnor, the leading federalist in Congress, in a debate, took occasion to say, "that the course of Mr. Calhoun, compared to that of Mr. T——, from Virginia, was like the lofty soaring of the eagle, to the grovelling flights of the buzzard." Mr. G. at the same time predicted, that the highest honors of the nation awaited Mr. Calhoun; and, in less time than his prophetic spirit foresaw, the people are about to verify his predictions.

Should leisure permit, I will, in a short time, resume "Cassius," and in a more particular manner expose his empty charges and idle assertions.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Chatham Co. 20th Jan. 1824.

The Milton Gazette, of the 29th January, has "half a column" of very elegant remarks, in reply to us, from which we extract the following:

"In order to set out his remarks to the best advantage, he has garnished them over with a rough and inapplicable stanza of po-

try, which, from the metre, and the poverty of the gingle, we strongly suspect was manufactured in his own cranium."

This is really amusing; and the Gazette, in giving us credit for that stanza, as he calls it, does us over-much honor. It was written by one JOHN DRYDEN, a poet of too obscure fame, we presume, to be known to the recondite editors of the Gazette: the *poverty* of his jingle," and his "*metre*," rendering him unworthy the notice of these selectable critics. We see nothing in the rest of their remarks worth a moment's attention.

It appears, from the report of the superintendent of Common Schools, in the State of New-York, that there are in that state 8382 Common Schools, at which *four hundred five hundred and thirty-four* children were instructed during 8 months of the past year; and that $182,802 of the public monies, and more than $850,000 from the funds of individuals, (making, in all, more than a *million of dollars*,) have been expended, during the last year, for the support of *Common Schools*. Can it be any wonder, with these facts before us, that New-York should out-strip her neighbors in wealth, and influence, and respectability? And what limit can be assigned to the wealth and power of that state, the foundations of whose greatness are laid in the intelligence and enlightened enterprize of its citizens? Such facts as these should not pass unheeded by her sister states; and if they are wise, and true to their own interests, they will not.

North-Carolina has yet nearly every thing to do in the great work of moral improvement; and what is most to be deplored, there appears to be no disposition in our legislators to make a beginning. On one side of us, Virginia, and on the other, South-Carolina and Georgia, are making liberal appropriations for the diffusion of common learning, and persevering in their exertions to place the means of education within the reach of every individual; while we sit still, as careless of what our neighbors are doing, as we are regardless of our best and lasting interests. But the time will come, when this subject will be forced upon us, when we shall be compelled to exert ourselves, or permit every other state in the Union to take precedence over us: and we venture to say, that even at this time, no public measure which could be devised, would be so popular throughout the state, as a judicious and liberal system of public instruction.

The Greek Question.—The debate on Mr. Webster's resolution terminated, for the present, on the 26th instant, by the committee's rising, on motion of Mr. Rich, without asking leave to sit again. It is inferred, from this, that the question will not again be called up; and perhaps it is well that it should not, as the discussion had become pretty warm, and excited angry feelings in the breasts of some of the members. If the resolution cannot pass with something like unanimity, we think it better that it should be suffered to rest during the remainder of the session. The numerous meetings and liberal contributions, in almost every part of the United States, are sufficient to convince the Greeks, that this nation deeply sympathizes with them in their heroic struggle. Motives of policy or expediency may prevent the National Legislature from committing itself; and these motives, we doubt not, will be correctly appreciated by the enlightened Greeks.

Voice of Massachusetts.—At a meeting of the Republican members of the Massachusetts Legislature, held at the United States' Court Room, in Boston, on the 23d January, it was unanimously resolved to recommend JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to the people, for their support as the next President of the United States.

Voice of Maine.—At a full and respectable meeting of the members of the Legislature of Maine, held at the Representatives' Chamber in Portland, on the 16th January, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the splendid and incorruptible integrity of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, his Republican habits and principles, distinguished public services, and extensive knowledge of, and devoted attachment to, the vital interests of the country, justly entitle him to the first honors in the gift of an enlightened and grateful people.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend John Quincy Adams to the people of Maine, as a candidate for the next Presidency, and also to the other states in the Union, as first in qualifications upon the list of candidates, and eminently entitled to the confidence of the people.

Voice of Rhode Island.—At a meeting of the Republican citizens of 27, out of 31 towns in that state, held at the State House in Providence, on the 20th January, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That although we duly acknowledge the talents and public services of *all* the candidates for the Presidency, we have the fullest confidence in the acknowledged ability, integrity and experience of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the accomplished Scholar, the true Republican, the enlightened Statesman, and the Honest Man; and we are desirous that his merits should be rewarded with the first office in the gift of the people of the United States—that his future services may continue unto us those blessings which, under the present administration of the General Government, we have so abundantly enjoyed.

At a meeting of the members of the New-York Legislature, friendly to a Caucus Nomination at Washington, held at the capital in Albany, on the 16th ult. a resolution was passed, requesting the members of Congress from that state to go into caucus, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

The members of the Legislature of *Pennsylvania*, have, by an almost unanimous vote, disapproved of a Caucus at Washington.

The Senate of Massachusetts, by a vote of 22 to 15, have passed a resolution to expunge from their journals the famous resolve, passed in 1813, that "it is unbecoming a moral and religious people" to rejoice at the triumph of our arms over the enemies of our country.

A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last, on the body of a man named John Perry, which was found in the river a few miles below this place. Verdict, accidental death, by drowning. The unfortunate man fell from one of the boats, on its way up, about a fortnight since.

☞ We have had frequent complaints from several of our subscribers at Wooley's Store, that their papers reach them very irregularly, and some numbers are never received at all. We can assure them the fault is not ours. The papers are carefully packed up, in strong wrappers, and forwarded regularly every week. We shall be able to discover where the evil exists; and when we have done so, we shall take such measures as will prevent a recurrence of it in future. The management of the Post-Office Department, since Mr. McLean has been at the head of it, is a sufficient guarantee, that a proper representation of abuse in any of its subordinates, will not be disregarded.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

We have the gratification to add two more candidates for Electors, on the People's Ticket, viz: Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of Wilmington, and WALTER F. LEAK, Esq. of Richmond county. These gentlemen, like those heretofore announced, will support the most popular anti-caucus candidate for the Presidency—JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The Ticket, as far as communications have been received, stands thus:

Josiah Crudup, Esq. of Wake.
James Mebane, Esq. of Orange.
Gen. Wm. A. Blount, of Beaufort.
Wm. S. Blackledge, Esq. of Craven.
Gen. Edward B. Dudley, of New-Hanover.
Walter F. Leak, Esq. of Richmond.

[*Raleigh Star.*

From the Franklin Gazette.

The most appropriate answer to the animadversions of the National Intelligencer upon the circular of the Pennsylvania delegation in congress, against a *partial caucus*, is that the *democratic members of the legislature have almost unanimously* sanctioned their sentiments by *rejecting a proposition for a congressional caucus.*

It is not to be disguised that whatever some of us may think on the subject, the popular voice of Pennsylvania is at this time decidedly adverse to any such measure. The National Intelligencer will find its efforts unavailing to draw the republicans of this Union into a support of Mr. CRAWFORD for the presidency: He is not, and never will be, their choice.

FROM THE VIRGINIAN.

Jefferson and Madison.—An article from the Philadelphia Democratic Press has lately gone the round in the papers, which states that letters had been received from Messrs. Jefferson and Madison, in which they express their unequivocal preference for Mr. Crawford as our next President. We do not hesitate in declaring it as our belief that the *report is false*—that no such letters have ever been written, and that the fabricator of the report knows it—that it is a "tub thrown to the whale"—a golden baited hook to catch gudgeons. So far as it relates to the latter gentleman, indeed, we have no conclusive proof of the falsity of the report, other than his being coupled with Mr. Jefferson, who, (we speak from his own words,) has never taken, and will not take any part in the contest. On the 30th of last April, Mr. Jefferson thus writes to a gentleman in New-York:

Monticello, April 30, 1823.

"SIR—I must beg to be excused from answering the question proposed to me in your favour of the 11th inst. on the subject of the candidates named for the next Presidency. I lay it down as a law to myself to take no part in that election. Advice on such an occasion, even were I qualified to give it, would incur a fearful responsibility. I shall be perfectly contented with any choice my fellow-citizens shall make; hoping always it will be of a character friendly to peace, to economy, to the republican principles of our constitution, and to its salutary distribution of power between the two co-ordinate branches of government, foreign and domestic."

And yet after this expression of his determination to remain silent on the subject—to take no part in the contest—a warm partizan of Mr. Crawford, afraid to trust the cause of that gentleman to his own popularity, and rest it upon its merits, fabricates a report, *to aid him*, which gives the Sage of Monticello the *lie direct!*—"Drowning men catch at straws!"

The following brief Text, from the Richmond Enquirer, needs no comment. It speaks volumes of itself. After announcing with an air of triumph, the result of a legislative caucus composed of one party only, the Enquirer says:—

"*Virginia will do her duty.* It is for her sister states to *join her*, and do theirs!"

Indeed! and suppose her sister states should think that they have already *joined Virginia* often enough?—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Having received from the Secretary of State certified copies of the Laws passed at the late session of our General Assembly, we shall, in our next, commence the publication of those of a public nature.

We shall also shortly give to our readers, the Debate which took place in our Legislature on Mr. Fisher's Caucus Resolutions. This Debate would have been published sooner; but as it will appear in pamphlet-form, as well as in the Register, the Speakers had generally requested an opportunity of looking over and correcting their remarks before they were printed; and some of the gentlemen have not yet returned our notes. We hope, however, soon to commence this subject.—*Register.*

NEW-HAVEN, JAN. 20.

Disgraceful Outrage.—On the night of Wednesday, the 7th inst. the grave of a respectable female in Orange, who died at the age of 19, and was buried on New-Year day, was robbed of the body. The outrage was detected on Sabbath morning, by the father of the deceased, and early on Monday morning the Medical College in this city was searched, under authority of a warrant procured for the purpose. Fortunately the body was found unmutilated, to the great gratification of the parents and friends of the deceased, as well as of the citizens of Orange and New-Haven. It was conveyed to the residence of the parents, under every mark of respect and attention from the citizens, which an occasion so peculiar and interesting could excite; and on the day following was reinterred in the presence of a numerous concourse of friends and neighbors, in the garden of the father. The audience were addressed in a solemn and impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Stebbins, who assisted in the solemnities of the occasion.

The civil authorities immediately proceeded to an investigation of the transaction, with a view to detect and punish the offenders. We understand that suspicions at once rested upon a man who had been employed about the college, who has finally confessed his guilt, and to screen himself, has implicated a member of the institution, who has fled for his safety. At present we do not feel at liberty to mention names, but we understand that the student implicated, was invited into the family of Mr. Stebbins, to spend New-Years day, and as the funeral happened on that day, he could not but have witnessed the peculiar sympathy manifested by the family of Mr. Stebbins, for that of the deceased. Under these circumstances, the guilt of the offender is peculiarly aggravated, and under *any* circumstances, the indignation of an injured community could not have been more justly excited.—*Journal.*

The Westchester, (Penn.) paper announces that the Small Pox is extensively spreading from the city of Philadelphia over the surrounding country. Several cases have occurred in West Goshen, some of which have already terminated fatally. Several cases have also occurred in Brandywine township. In truth, says the editor, the contagion is so widely diffused, that to the unprotected, there is no safety.

N. Y. Spectator.

The Small Pox, or what some are pleased to call "a varioloid epidemic," has made its appearance in New Haven.

Eighteen cases of small pox have occurred at Lexington, (Mass.) We have not learned that any case has appeared there in a person who had previously had the small pox or the kine pock.

The disease has also appeared at Newark and Rahway, N. J.

The editor of the York, U. C. Gazette, alluding to the senseless reports which have been circulated *about* the authorship of the Waverly Novels, says, "*that Sir* WALTER SCOTT *is the author of them, we have evidence nothing short of ocular demonstration.*" No man of information ever doubted the fact.

On Wednesday last, High Mass was celebrated, at St. Patrick's Church, in the city of Washington, commemorative of the death of Louis the XVIth. of France, who, on that day, in the year 1793, was guillotined at Paris. The French and Russian Legations, and the Rev. Mr. Gallitzin, together with many others, attended, in order to testify their profound regret for the fate of the unfortunate monarch.—*Poulson's Adv.*

Eclipse again.—We have seen a letter from New York, which mentions that Mr. Taylor of Washington, has been notified that *Eclipse* would run any horse the Southern gentlemen may think proper, over the Union Course in May next. The club are ready for any amount from 20 to 100,000 dollars. *Phil. pa.*

Murder.—A man named Daniel Palmer has been committed in Vermont, charged with the murder of one Ephraim Briggs, aged 64, a pensioner. The quarrel arose about a sling or dram at a tavern.

Major *Noah*, whose motto is "all's fair in politics," says, *every man who consents to be a candidate for an office, should vote for himself.* What a pity it is, that a difference of opinion exists on this subject!

A Mr. Jonathan Hubbard of Greenfield, Pa. was a few days since engaged in setting a bear-trap, in the woods, and being dressed in black, while stooping down, he was mistaken by another hunter for a bear and shot dead on the spot.

National Gazette.

The son of the present Governor of Virginia is about to commence a newspaper n Richmond, which will support Mr. Adams for the Presidency.

On the 15th ult. several vessels arrived at New York from Albany and Troy, a circumstance which had not occurred at that season of the year since 1757.

A challenge.—A quizical fellow who writes in the Norfolk Herald, under the signature of "Antifogmatic," challenges the towns to the northward, that "are every now and then boasting of their mammoth beets, prodigious turnips, remarkable big *calves*, &c. to produce such a *fog* as that of last Thursday."

☞ The Right Rev'd. Bishop ENGLAND will preach in the Town House this evening, at candle light.

A CARD.

Major Thomas J. Robeson, begs leave, in this public manner, to tender his grateful acknowledgment to his friends, and the benevolent citizens of North-Carolina, who joined in his memorial of November last. That he, Robeson, has received, in answer to said memorial, a discharge from the debt due to the United States.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1824.

A GENTLEMAN,

LATELY arrived from France, wishes to find a situation as a Teacher, either in a respectable private family, or in a public institution. He is able to teach grammatically, the Latin, Greek, German and French Languages; also, Geography.

Further information may be had, by applying by letter, [post paid] to Mrs. Beze Perry, Fayetteville, N. C.

February 3, 1824.—3t50

STONE WARE,

AT reduced prices, to be had at the subscriber's store, of a superior quality to any yet manufactured in this country, worthy the attention of country merchants.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

3 gallon Jugs or Crocks at			$6 00 per doz.
2	do	do	4 00
1	do	do	2 40
½	do	do	1 80
¼	do	do	1 00
1-8	do	do	75

JOHN J. DIOSSY,
8t55 *Agent for the Manufacturers.*

COMMITTED,

TO the jail of Richmond county, on the 24th ult. as runaways, three Negroes, Denson, Mingo and Adam. The first says he belongs to James Hightower; the second to Abram Lake; and the other to Joseph Harkly; all of Putnam county, Georgia. The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.

THOS. P. WILLIAMS, *Jailor.*
6t53p.

Twenty Dollars

WILL be paid to any person who will leave at this office a *POCKET BOOK*, which was lost on Saturday evening last, between the Town-House and the foot of Hay-Mount. Besides 150 or 200 dollars in bills, on the several banks in this state, the Pocket Book contained some notes and other papers, valuable to the owner, but useless to any one else. 1tp

NEW ENTERTAINMENT,

AT ELIZABETH TOWN.

THE subscriber has fitted up the Brick House, for the accommodation of travellers and others, whose business or pleasure requires them to be at this place.

As there are many rooms in it, private gentlemen or families can be served as they please. Horses always plentifully fed, and sometimes curried. Call and see. LEWIS SHERIDAN.

Elizabeth Town, Feb. 2, 1824.—3t50

J. F. & John Lippitt,

Have just received, and offer for sale,

20 tons Iron, assorted
150 kegs Cut Nails and Brads, assorted sizes
10 hhds. Sugar
25 do Molasses
22 tierces do
35 bags Coffee
20 bbls. New-England Rum
75 bbls. Northern Potatoes
200 casks Stone Lime, fresh
20 boxes Cot on and Wool Cards
60 kegs White and Red Lead and Spanish Brown dry and in oil
40 kegs Madder, Copperas, Saltpetre and Glauber Salts
200 kegs Bengal Indigo

Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Opodeldoc, and Logwood.
4t51

The Subscriber,

AT THE SIGN OF THE
BIG BOOT AND SHOE,

In Market Square,

Has just opened some additions to his former stock,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Men's Calf Munroe Shoes,
Ladies' plain and figured Stuff Boots,
do Seal Skin Boots,
do do do Munroe Ties,
do do do Grecian do
do blk. and col'd. figur'd Silk Slippers,
do blk. Morocco Munroe Ties, &c. &c.

4t58 WM. L. HAWLEY.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly,
BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDISE.		Qua'ty Rated.	From D. C	To D. C
Beef, Fresh in Market		lb.		4
Beef, Northern		bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cognac,		gallon	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd		do	50	55
Peach,		do.	55	60
Bacon,		lb.	7	8
Beeswax,		do.	31	32
Butter,		do	12	15
Bagging (abundant)		yard,	18	27
Coffee, Prime Green,		lb.	23	25
2d & 3d qual.		do	21	23
Candles, Mould,		do	12	12½
Spermaceti,		do		35
Cotton,		do	12	12½
Corn,		bushel	42	45
Copperas		lb.	3½	4
Flax		do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,		bushel	80	80
Flour, Fine,		barrel	5	5½
Superfine,		do		
Fish, Herrings		do	5 00	6 00
Mullet		do	6 00	
Feathers		lb.	35	37½
Gin, Holland,		gallon,	90	1 25
Country,		do	43	45
Ginger		lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10		50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12		do	5 00	6 00
Bottles		groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,		lb.		
West India,		do		
Iron,		100 lb	4 50	5 00
Indigo, Bengal		lb.	3 00	3 25
Flotant		do	3 00	
Lime,		cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard		lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting		do	28	30
Sole		do		28
Bridle		side	2 25	2 75
Lead, Bar		lb.	8½	9
Logwood		100 lb	3 00	4 00
Molasses,		gallon,	26	28
Nutmegs		lb.	2 00	2 50
Nails, Cut, Assorted		do	8	
Wrought		do		
Nankeens, Blue		piece,	1 40	
Yellow		do	6	65
Shingles		1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,		ush	30	35
Oil, Curriers		barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed		gallon.	85	1 00
Pork		barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,		dozen.	3 50	
Philadelphia,		g do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,		lb.	24	25
Pimento,		do	25	25
Plaster Paris,		ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,		Keg,	8 00	
Others,		do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead		do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown		do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre		do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,		gallon.	80	1 00
Wind. Island.		do	70	80
New-England,		do	40	45
Rice,		100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins		box,	3 00	4 00
Rags		lb.	2	6
Shot,		Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,		100 lb.	10 00	10 50
Common,		do	9	9 50
Loaf,		lb	18	20
Salt, Liverpool,		bush.	80	85
Turks Island,		do		
St. Ubes, &c.		do	80	85
Salts, Epsom		lb	25	30
Glauber		do	7½	8
Steel, American		do	8	9
E. Blistered		do	16	17
German		do	17	1
Salt-Petre		do	12½	2
Tallow,		do	6	
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.		do	1 60	2 00
Hyson,		do	1	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,		100 lb	3 00	3 75
Manufactured,		do	5 00	00
Tin, I X		box	16 00	7 50
Verdigris		lb.	6	
Wheat,		bush.	90	95
Whiskey,		gallon.	34	37½
Wine, Madeira, L. P.		do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,		do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,		do	1 25	1 50
Port,		do	2 00	3 25
Malaga		do	80	

Two boys, of 15 to 17 years of age, intelligent and well disposed, who can bring satisfactory testimonials as to character, will find very desirable situations, if application be made soon at this office.

An Apprentice to the Printing Business would likewise be taken.

P. J. Tillinghast

HAS FOR SALE,

80 casks Nails and Brads
5 crates Crockery Ware, imported directly, were assorted for retailing, and in excellent order—
10 hhds. Molasses
1 barrel Red Clover Seed
20 bbls. Mackarel
30 do Northern white and yellow Potatoes
6 casks prime Cheese
5 bbls. Tanners' Oil
1 bbl. Lamp Oil
10 tons Swedes Iron
50 Share Moulds
Hoop and Sheet Iron
25 bags prime Green Coffee
5 bbls. do
50 ps. Cotton Bagging
100 straws half-pint Tumblers

Bagging twine, Plaid Cloaks, Turks Island and Liverpool Salt, Green Copperas, Loaf Sugar, Duponts Powder, Indigo, Paints, Window Glass, Putty, a great variety of Domestic Goods, half boxes Cotton Cards.

Jan. 22, 1824.—6t39

CROCKERY.

30 crates Crockery, assorted to suit country dealers, received pr. General Brock, from Liverpool; for sale, by

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.
4t87.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Munson Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks; Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO.

Dec. 24, 1823.—*23tf.

SELECTIONS,
Literary, Religious, &c.

FROM THE MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

FIRST LOVE.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

The time at length arrived, when *Mr.* Græme (as he was now called) was enabled to settle his affairs, and set out to visit Glenoe. Immediately upon his arrival in Edinburgh, he hastened to deliver a few letters and compliments with which he had been charged by his friends in the south, and waited impatiently to take the wings of the morning for his farther journey. One of these, however, produced an invitation for the same evening, which he accepted. Mr. Gordon, the gentleman he visited, had a daughter, young, beautiful, and rich; with whom I am sorry to say, Mr. Græme had carried on a very strong flirtation some time before when they had met in London. William meant, or imagined he meant, nothing by his attentions; indeed, he would have conceived it high treason to honour and to love, to waste one thought upon another than the fair mountaineer, save merely *pour passer le temps;* but the embarrassed timidity with which the elegant and high bred Miss Gordon received his devoirs on this evening, showed that if she had began in play it had to her ended in earnest, and proved the truth of the adage, "that it is dangerous sporting with edged tools." A few minutes were sufficient to renew the intimacy that had subsisted between them, and the evening passed on delightfully. At length the hour of parting arrived; and, if he pressed the fair hand extended to him with more than lowland cordiality, this is a vice peculiar to the hills, and it was no fault of his—and if the pressure was returned—One! it was accident—it was fancy—that slight, hardly perceptible touch; yet it thrilled through every nerve as if the small delicate fingers had been pressed upon his heart. It was at some distance from the house before he recollected that he had omitted to inform Miss Gordon of his intention to leave town in the morning: this was so stupid, so unpardonable, to be obliged to go without so much as bidding adieu to friends who had treated him with so much distinction and kindness! No, he would rather sacrifice his own happiness for one day longer than be guilty of such rudeness; besides what was one day in addition to nine years? This was certainly a single instance of self denial; the happiness he had been ardently longing for every day for nine years was now within his reach, but he resolved to set down upon the brink for a whole day to make his bows to the passers by.

There were two fair forms haunted his pillow that night. In his dreams he imagined he saw dimly a figure he had once known, but had now forgotten. Striving to rouse his recollection, and open his heavy eye lids, he heard a soft voice whisper "and he is sleeping!" Then he knew instantly it was Mary and he saw her clearly standing before him, as he had last seen her at the trysting place at Glenoe. She was dressed in the same cloak of coarse tartan, and the hood fell over her forehead in the same shape; her cheek was radiant with health and beauty, but her eye was soft and melancholy, she held in her hand a heath flower, which she offered him in a timid doubtful manner, but when he bent forward to receive it, she was gone. A glare of light dazzled his eyes, sounds of music and festivity filled the air, and when he could rally his bewildered thoughts, he found himself seated upon an ottoman, in a recess of a splendid apartment, filled with company. Miss Gordon sat by his side as he had seen her the evening before. She appeared a perfect contrast to the phantom of his former dream. She wore a dress of white, so fine that it might recall the classical image of woven air, and a costly set of the finest pearls upon her as white neck seemed to be "stealing and giving" lustre. Her complexion was so fair that it might almost have been termed pale, but it was of that description of paleness which conveys no idea of ill health, but only of that delicacy and fragility which by contrast is so captivating to the stronger and bolder sex. Proud of his situation by the side of so much beauty, and intoxicated by her charms, he pulled from his bosom a heath flower, which he imagined to be the most precious gift he could bestow, and presented it to his companion; but, with a laugh of derision, she struck it from his hand; and the lights, the company, and the apartment, mountains, streams, and glens, Miss Gordon and Mary Græme, all mingled in one floating chaotic mass and vanished from his sight.

The next day arrived, and the next, and the next, and still Mr. Græme remained in Edinburgh; and still he was in love with Mary, and resolved to marry her! But what were a few days to nine years? He should, perhaps, never again have an opportunity of mingling in the enchanting society which he now enjoyed. It was his intention to build a house near the place of his birth, which should command a view down the whole length of Glenoe; the trysting place was to be enclosed, and to form a part of his garden; there would he build a little rustic bower, sacred to love and constancy, where, with the queen of his Arcadia, he might retire on the fine summer evenings to talk of the past and enjoy the present. And as for employment, his books, his pencil—alas! Mary was not the best reader in the world, and could not draw at all—but then he would read to her and paint for her, and by degrees inspire the pretty illiterate with his own taste for arts. But the truth is, Mary very seldom appeared to his thoughts either as a pupil or a teacher, or in any *active* employment whatever. She had long since ceased to be a thing of flesh and blood, surrounded by the coarse and vulgar society of humble life, and immersed in the homely cuties of rural housewifery. With every change which had been effected in his mind in its progress towards refinement, a corresponding change had taken place in his remembrance of her. As the moral as well as physical distance increased between them, it seemed as if by degrees her real palpable form had faded from his sight, and that the being he now worshipped was but the creature of love and imagination. The very refinement of the society in which he moved contributed to if it did not cause, his delusion; for, as if conscious of the hollowness of its pretensions to superior delicacy, and of the artificial nature of its own formation, its constant theme of praise was the beautiful simplicity of the country, and the truth and virtue that are hidden among the hills; and William suffered his imagination to become enamoured of a picture so much finer than the original, which he was now unable and unwilling to recognise. In place of the beautiful and warm-hearted girl, whom in early years he had loved with a strong and healthy passion, a phantom floated continually before his eyes, on which he had gazed until it had become to him a substance and a reality. Her very defects his diseased imagination had metamorphosed into beauties; as Sir Walter Scott tells us so poetically that his Lady of the Lake was sunburnt and spoke with the brogue, that these things become something pretty and loveable—

> "What tho' the sun with ardent frown
> Had slightly tinged her cheek with brown?
> What tho' upon her speech there hung
> The accents of the mountain tongue?"

But after all, such diseases of the imagination at the age of Mr. Græme, are seldom either very formidable or very obstinate, and before the warm smiles of Miss Gordon, William's love for poor Mary threatened very speedily to melt away into a merely platonic attachment. Indeed, it seemed as if this was dreaded by himself. Restless and almost unhappy, he wondered at his own uneasiness, and endeavored to persuade himself that it arose from the round of engagements in which he had unconsciously involved himself, but which he renewed, without scruple, on the most frivolous excuse. Every night he lay down with a resolution to set off the next day; and every day he rose to forget the resolutions of the night.

Miss Gordon, in the meantime, as she was the fairest of the fair, was the happiest of the happy. She saw in Mr. Græme the being whom, of all others, both her heart and her judgment selected for her husband. Congeniality of disposition, similarity of pursuits, every thing that could render the married state a state of happiness, met in him; and he, she read, though falsely, in his bright eyes, was only withheld by the timidity of love and the consciousness of his own inferiority in birth and riches, from offering her his hand. At every new meeting she determined to discover to him, more plainly, her real sentiments, but her woman's pride prevented her from expressing, in words what the bashfulness of a real passion made but too visible in her blushes and embarrassment. It was not possible for a man, however modest, to be long blind to so marked a preference, and yet with an unaccountable infatuation, Mr. Græme strove to shut his eyes to its real cause. He endeavored to persuade himself that he was merely honored with her friendship; and, if the idea of any warmer sentiment chanced to cross his mind, he endeavored to laugh at his absurdity and presumption,—but it was the laugh either of folly or of hypocrisy,—for at the moment his eyes sparkled with voluptuous pleasure, and his heart dilated with gratified pride.

One day on a walking excursion to Arthur's seat, they rambled a short distance from the rest of the party. Her complexion made more brilliant by the tinge of the rose, called up by the mountain breeze, while her eyes were more than usually soft and languid from the fatigue of climbing and the heat of the day,—William thought he had never beheld so beautiful a creature. At times those eyes met his, gleaming with the happiness of a woman who leans upon the arm of the man she loves, and then were slowly withdrawn, as if she feared to let them look too long and too fondly. He had been more than man, and his affection for his first love more than human, if at that moment the fond and lovely woman whose arm leant upon his, nay, even pressed upon his heart, had not absorbed his every idea. The valley of Glenoe, Mary Græme, and all the world beside, fled from his recollection, and, as he seated himself by her side under the shadow of a rock, he could not help thinking of the exquisite verses of Coleridge, where a poet is represented as gaining his mistress's consent, just in such a situation; and he repeated aloud the first stanza:—

> "All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
> Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
> Are all but ministers of love,
> And feed his sacred flame."

Miss Gordon seemed to recognise the coincidence, and to feel that this was the hour which should decide her destiny: her whole frame trembling with expectation, and her voice faint with restrained emotion, she whispered, "Go on." William proceeded, and carried away by the interest of the poem and his own feelings, seized her unresisting hand, and pressed it gently, as if to enforce his words; but when he came to the passage where the poet has succeeded in working up the feelings of his mistress to the pitch even of confessing her love, and went on,

> "She wept with pity and delight,
> She blushed with love and virgin shame,"

the sudden blush which burst over Miss Gordon's delicate complexion, mantled over her very forehead, and gleamed even through the thin covering on her throbbing bosom, startled and appalled him: he dropped the hand which trembled within his grasp; his voice was choked with conflicting feelings, and he stopped suddenly short in his recitation. At that moment the rest of the party joined them, and accident gave him a new companion for the walk home. I shall not attempt to paint his feelings that night when alone; in fact, they were scarcely known to himself. A confused and bitter feeling of self reproach haunted his mind. In vain he sought for an excuse for his conduct to Miss Gordon on one side; and, on the other, Mary Græme, as he had last seen her—the oaths he had sworn—the honor he had plighted all stood in dreadful array against him. "The curse of God be upon me when I forget you, Mary!" he repeated aloud; they were the words he had used nine years before; and, taking up the simple token of her affection, which she had then given him, as if for a guide and a protection, he dashed off a few hurried lines of apology to Miss Gordon for his abrupt departure; and the next day saw him far upon his route into Perthshire.

It was a still evening in the month of September, when the foot of William Græme once more pressed his native hills. The lowlander, even of this country, can scarcely conceive the intensity of feeling with which his brother of the hills revisits, after a long absence, his highland home; and William's emotions may probably, by some, be viewed with contempt, as unmanly and uncalled for. He stood upon the spot where he had last parted with Mary; he once more looked round with pride upon his native hills, and extended his arms towards them; he pressed the heath that grew beside him to his lips, he bared his burning bosom to the breath of the mountains, and then sat down and wept like a child. As he lay upon the heath with his face buried in his hands, his nine years of absence, with all their business, and their bustle, and their struggles, seemed to pass away like a dark cloud from his memory; he was yet a stripling filled with life, and hope, and happiness, without fear and without sorrow; exposed to no danger, save what the native daring of his spirit laughed to scorn; his mind free as his foot that wandered at will over the mountains. Starting from his trance, he looked round for the well-known form which was wont to be seated beside him, and then his eyes fell with a bewildered gaze upon his own apparel, seemingly so inconsistent with the wild scene in which he stood. With a smile of recollection he, at length, resumed his composure, and only thought with what delight he should fold, once more, his Mary to his bosom. This was the first happy moment he had passed since he left Edinburgh. It seemed as if his native air had power to medicine to a mind diseased, or as if all the embarrassments and vexations of the low country had been blown off, like cobwebs, by the force of the mountain currents. As he turned, however, from this spot, so hallowed in his recollection, a thought, which I am almost ashamed to record, passed across his mind—a foolish and frivolous conceit, for which he had to thank his newly-acquired refinement. "She might have taken some care of the place in my absence," thought the lover; "she might have removed these stones from our favorite seat, or she might have planted a knot of wild flowers on this ridge, to welcome the return of her wanderer, and inform him that she yet loved." Then, laughing at the romantic folly, which was excusable only in the region of poetry, he passed on.

As he drew near Mary's dwelling, he heard sounds of mirth and music within, and he recollected that this was her birthday, which had always been celebrated by a dance in the evening. With a beating heart he approached the open window, and saw her once more! Mary Græme was now a perfect model for a rural beauty. Her figure was full and rich, her cheeks glowed with health and exercise, and her eyes sparkled with unrestrained delight. She was in the midst of one of the sweetest dances of her country; and if she did not fly through its mazes with all the lightness of that fairy-form which had once bounded by his side over the mountains, or with the graceful ease of the elegant and accomplished Miss Gordon, still she was Mary—the companion of his infancy, the hope of his riper years; and his foot was once more on the hills that had given him birth, and that had been witnesses to his love and his vows. When the dance was finished, he desired a child, who had stood gazing at his Saxonized figure, to inform Mary Græme that a person wished to see her without. "You might have come in without asking," said Mary, as she obeyed the summons; "the stranger, be he of the hill or the valley, is always welcome at Glenoe."—"And am I, then, to be accounted a stranger in Glenoe?" said William, dashing off his hat, which he had drawn over his forehead; the voice, without the words, were sufficient for Mary, and they had scarcely passed his lips, when she flew into his arms.

It was soon rumored that William Græme had returned from abroad, and that his marriage with Mary was to take place immediately; yet days and weeks passed on without a word of marriage being spoken by himself. By degrees he grew silent and fretful, and seized every opportunity of escaping from the intrusive civilities of his entertainers, to bury himself among the hills. His dream had passed away! Mary was not the spirit that had haunted his imagination, but a creature of every-day consistence, her mind bounded by the narrow circle of her little business and pleasures, and without a conception of more refined enjoyment than a dance on the green, or a journey to a distant fair. Equally unfit, from her manners and education, to be introduced into more refined society and to be the companion of a man of intellectual habits in the solitude of the country. The preference she showed for him, too, he perceived, or imagined he perceived, was more a matter of course than the warm and delicate sentiments he required her to feel; she seemed to love him now, merely because she had loved him when a girl and because their marriage from infancy, had been spoken of as a thing certain to happen—and the very promptitude with which she dismissed her other admirers, the moment he made his appearance, became a matter of disgust and suspicion, making him imagine that he, too, had probably but a short time before been dismissed as easily from her mind, to make room for another. It must not be imagined, however, that these discoveries were made at once. Every day unwound some new charm from around his heart, in spite of the struggles of that heart to retain it; and, at length, when Mary stood before him in her real form, unfit to be his wife, and even incapable of returning the passion she had inspired, bitter was the agony with which he bade farewell to the hopes he had cherished so long, to the bright dreams that had hovered around him for so many years, till they had become, as it were, a part of himself. It was then Miss Gordon had her revenge, it was then his heart, released from the fantastic, unreal passion which had clouded his understanding, paid full homage to her beauty and her love. That she loved him he could not doubt, and he execrated the folly which had thrown away his happiness. What a contrast between her and Mary! he could not endure the thought; and, turning fiercely to the latter, he would cry, in the words of Col—"And have I burned my harp for *thee!*"

It was in the midst of some such thoughts, that one day Mary met him in his solitary walk. Some harsh words passed, which at another time he would have suppressed, but which could not now be recalled. Mary was proud, and perhaps not very deeply in love; and at a dance in the evening signalized her resentment by refusing to be his partner. Had William's mind been in a healthy state, he would have smiled at this little piece of rural coquetry, but at this moment it seemed to him an explicit declaration of her indifference, and an absolution for his involuntary infidelity. The next morning he was on his road to Edinburgh. Immediately on arriving, with a faltering step and a trembling heart, he sought Miss Gordon's dwelling: she was denied to him. He called again the next day; still not at home;—the next, he was admitted; she was alone; hardly knowing what he said, he blundered out an apology; humbled himself to the dust; knelt at her feet; proffered his heart and his hand—and was rejected. He again left town, but for what quarter is not known; and the world is equally in the dark, as to whether he ever means to return, and try his fortune again.

All that can be added further, with regard to Mary Græme, is, that she did not throw herself over the Lynn, beneath the trysting place, in despair at her lover's perfidy; and farther this history saith not.

An old lady, in a distant part of England, who had a nephew, the general bearer of the news in the neighborhood, on his quitting her hastily one morning, when he bro't the tidings of an epidemical disease in London, said jocularly, 'There goes Tom, to carry the plague round the country.'

VARIETY.

"SHIP ULYSSES."

To the northwest of the island of Cor[fu], a few miles from the shore, stands one of those durable monuments of antiquity which seem to prove that Homer had been a traveller in the scenes which he has described. Ask any person what he sees—on a day the sun is shining brightly upon it, as it was the case when I first saw it, he will reply in answer,—"a ship in full sail; not only its sails, but even the position of the masts apparent." It is, however, the rock, upon which Homer has grounded his fable. In the 13th book of the Odyssey, respecting the ship which was returning to Phæacia after having conveyed Ulysses thereto his native island.

> With that, the God, whose earthquakes rock the ground,
> Fierce to Phœacia crost the vast profound.
> Swift as a swallow sweeps the liquid way,
> The winged pinnace shot along the sea.
> The god arrests her with a sudden stroke,
> And roots her down an everlasting rock.
> Aghast the Scherians stand in deep surprize,
> All press to speak; all question with their eyes.
> What hands unseen the rapid bark restrain?
> And yet it swims, or seems to swim the main.
> *Researches in the Mediterranean.*

MODESTY.

Ælian relates that it was a saying of Xenocrates, who was a disciple of Plato, that intrusion was the same whether a passenger in the streets should enter or stare at houses with whose inmates he was not acquainted, for he transgresses, who turns his eyes where it is not proper to look, as much as he who enters where is not lawful.

Lycurgus enjoined on his pupils when in the street to keep both hands under their cloaks, walk along in perfect silence, looking only at what was before their feet.

What a lesson for *us!*

FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

Three things are necessary to constitute the most powerful and influential man in the world—sound principles, talents, to explain and defend them, and example to illustrate them. Lord Petersborough, when on a visit to Fenelon, at Cambray, was so charmed with the virtues and talents of the Archbishop, that he exclaimed at parting, "If I stay here any longer, I shall become a Christian in spite of myself."

Macklin and Dr. Johnson.—Macklin and Dr. Johnson, disputing on a literary subject, Johnson quoted Greek. "I don't understand Greek," said Macklin. "A man who argues should understand every language," replied Johnson.—"Very well," said Macklin, and gave him a quotation from the Irish.

REMARKABLE EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

About twenty years ago, during a violent thunder storm, the lightning struck a pane of glass in a house door, so that the mistress of the house, who was in the hall behind the door, was cast several paces backwards, and thrown on the floor. She however received no injury, nor was the pane of glass broken.—The electric fluid had however left upon it a beautiful painting, if we may so express it, resembling, on the whole, a head, which was formed of numerous smaller heads. From that time, this pane of glass was never wet with dew, and never froze, though the other panes were affected by the weather as usual. Great care was taken of this remarkable pane; some days since, it was broken by carelessness: when it appeared the lightning had split it, making two panes of one, and leaving in the middle the traces of the electric fluid. Before it was broken no one could see that there was a division.—The parts which are not much broken, were collected as carefully as possible. *Lit. Gaz.*

THE LEAF—BY BISHOP HORNE

"We all do fade as a leaf."—Isaiah, lxiv. 6.

> See the leaves around us falling,
> Dry and withered to the ground;
> Thus to thoughtless mortals calling,
> In a sad and solemn sound.
>
> Sons of Adam, once in Eden
> Blighted when like us he fell,
> Hear the lecture we are reading,
> 'Tis, alas! the truth we tell.
>
> Virgins, much, too much, presuming
> On your boasted white and red,
> View us, late in beauty blooming,
> Num'ber'd now among the dead.
>
> Griping misers, nightly waking,
> See the end of all your care;
> Fled on wings of our own making,
> We have left our owners bare.
>
> Sons of honor, fed on praises,
> Flutt'ring high in fancied worth,
> Lo! the fickle air, that raises,
> Brings us down to parent earth.
>
> Learned sophs, in systems jaded,
> Who for new ones daily call,
> Cease at length, by us persuaded,
> Every leaf must have its fall.
>
> Youths, though yet no losses grieve you,
> Gay in health and manly grace,
> Let no cloudless skies deceive you,
> Summer gives no autumn place.
>
> Venerable sires, grown hoary,
> Hither turn th' unwilling eye,
> Think, amidst your falling glory,
> Autumn tells a winter nigh.
>
> Yearly in our course returning,
> Messengers of shortest stay,
> Thus we preach this truth concerning,
> "Heaven and earth shall pass away."
>
> On the Tree of Life eternal,
> Man, let all thy hope be staid,
> Which alone, for ever vernal,
> Bears a leaf that shall not fade.